THE

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TO THE PUBLIC.

IT is now become highly neceſſary, that the Colonies acquaint themſelves with all the *ſtratagems and art of war*.(1) And when any one will give his advice, to the common ſtock, if founded in reaſon, and given with decency, it ſhould be cordially received.

If academies of military architecture were immediately ſet up, in every colony upon the continent, where youth may be taught the art of gunnery, fortification, engineering, &c. advantages ſurprizingly great would ariſe from ſuch an inſtitution. I ſhall at preſent dwell moſtly upon fortification. There has been a general call for perſons who were adepts in this way. And their numbers are found to be few. This art has chiefly been confined to the ſons of *Woolwich*. And becauſe the demand in America was ſo ſmall, it was only here and there one that turned his thoughts upon the ſubject. And I doubt not it appears to many, ſuch an intricate buſineſs, that very few can attain to be maſters at it. But I think I can make it appear very evident, that a perſon of but common abilities may graſp the whole, *or ſo much of it*, as is now neceſſary for the Americans to know. True it is, there are but few who are acquainted with Muller, M. Vauban, M. Blondell, M. Belidor, Counts Pagan, Saxe, &c. But ſuppoſe a *ſchool only* was ſet up in this colony; one maſter may very well teach twenty ſcholars at a time, who very ſoon would know as much as many of the ſons above mentioned. If a MODEL was made of the ſeveral kinds of ſorts and redoubts, as laid down by Muller, Plate 23, page 205, where the ſcholars, at one view, may ſee a compleat piece of work, conſiſting of rampart, parapet, ditch, ſcarp, counterſcarp, covered way, glacis and eſplanade, with the ravelins, line of fire, &c. &c. they would learn more in one week, than they would find out by poring upon the books a year. If theſe MODELS were made wholly of boards, from a ſcale half an inch to a foot, they would coſt but a triſle. Here, at one view, you would have the platform, embraſure, baſtion, curtains, &c. And all of them wrote on, with their ſeveral dimenſions and proportions. And after the technical terms are learned, which may be very ſoon, let every one have his draught board and MODEL before him, and reduce it upon paper: And when he has got the baſtion, faces, flanks, curtains, lines of defence, exterior line, and perpendicular, he may go on to ſhading the glacis, ditch, &c. And after a little practice of this ſort, lay out the work at large, in ſome *flat ground* (as they will at firſt better comprehend the matter) and fix the pins or ſtakes, draw all the lines of the work, and from the MODEL or plans, examine the meaſures by the different ſcales. In this way, in a very little time, you may have Mullers and Vaubans of your own, ſufficient for your purpoſe. 'Tis true, that the forts and redoubts, above referred to, may not anſwer ſo well for ſome places: But the firſt principles being fixed, from theſe you may form any thing you pleaſe. And when you once get the neceſſary problems and technical terms at hand, the work will grow ſo familiar, that the art of fortifying will not be found ſo difficult as has been imagined. A future paper may give a further explanation.

Therefore, never ſuffer an enemy man of war to lie quiet in your harbour. ☞ If the ſecurity of *one* will encourage another, by and by they will get ſuch ſtrength, and perhaps throw up ſuch works, as to command *the key*, and let in and out but who they pleaſe; as is too much the caſe at the Herculean-Straits. And it may coſt more blood and treaſure to drive them off, than is at preſent imagined. Therefore nip them in the bud; for as matters now are, the man that minds a little extra expence, when his ALL is at ſtake, is but a niggard in politicks. When they make their appearance, ſalute them in compliment to their maſters; and convince them of their danger, in approaching too near your cannon and mortars. ☞ *A few companies of well diſciplined artillery*, properly ſupported, will do the buſineſs. ☜ If ſome ſuch method as the above be come into, it will ſoon appear that a Dunkirk can be made in AMERICA.

The writer of the above may be thought, by ſome, to be ſeeking a place, and chalking out ſomething for a living; and leſt this ſhould operate to prejudice the plan, he aſſures them he has no ſuch thing in view, for it is but a ſhort time ſince he has looked into the matter. And further, he is convinced of the ſufficient abilities of the gentlemen already employed to lead in this matter. Therefore, what he has ſaid, and intends further to ſay upon the ſubject, if it be received with candour, is all the reward he wiſhes for, or expects. MEANWELL.

N. B. The plan of the above forts and redoubts are left with the Printer for the Repreſentatives of the town of Boſton' peruſal, taken from Muller. *vid. pa. 924. April 29th*, 1776.

LONDON, *December 23.*

HOUSE of LORDS.

On Monday the following PROTEST was entered againſt the proceedings of the Houſe on Friday laſt, on the ſecond reading of the bill to prohibit all trade and commerce with certain COLONIES *in AMERICA.* *See resolves of Congreſs &c.* (8)

Diſſentient,

1ſt, BECAUSE this bill, by conſidering the Colonies in America, as a foreign nation, and declaring war on them in that character, has a direct tendency to effect an entire, and, we fear, permanent ſeparation between the two capital parts of this empire. It is new to behold a nation making a ſeparation of its parts by a law, in hopes of reuniting them by a treaty. The ſovereign power has hitherto always regarded rebellion as the criminal act of individuals, and not the hoſtility of any great collective body of the community.(3) The framers of this bill admit the principle in its full force, although by all the proviſions they every where contradict it; for whilſt the clauſes of the bill conſign all to puniſhment, the preamble only declares, that many are guilty, the legiſlature chuſing to be conſidered rather as unjuſt to particulars, than conſeſs itſelf to be univerſally odious. The Engliſh on both ſides of the ocean are now taught by act of Parliament to look on themſelves as ſeparate nations; nations ſuſceptible of general hoſtility, and proper parties for mutual declarations of war,(4) and treaties of peace. ☞ We are by this act preparing their minds for that independence, which we charge them with affecting, whilſt we drive them to the neceſſity of it by repeated injuries.

2dly, BECAUSE this bill enables and encourages the navy of England to make an indiſcriminate prey of the property of Engliſh ſubjects trading to or from the Colonies (even of the ſhips which lie quiet in the American ports) without regarding whether that property belongs to friends or enemies, to the dutiful or to the diſobedient. This plan of promiſcuous rapine (unworthy of the wiſdom and decorum of government) muſt compleat what yet remains to be compleated, of the union in North-America againſt the authority of Parliament. Parliament in this bill ſeems much more inclined to diſtreſs, than able or willing, to protect. In North-America the refractory(5) and ſubmiſſive may be blended together. In the Weſt-Indies all are innocent: but all are doomed to a much more ſevere, and much more certain puniſhment, than falls upon the moſt guilty in North-America. The whole accommodation, if not the immediate ſubſiſtence of the Weſt-India iſlands, depends on a commercial connection with the continent, from which by this bill they are expreſly reſtrained. One of the chief, and much the moſt plauſible of the complaints made laſt year againſt the North-American Colonies, was a reſolution on their part to withhold ſupply from the ſugar plantations. But this year we have made ourſelves to adopt and ſanctify that very conduct which we had painted to the world in ſuch odious colours. It muſt appear as if this bill was purpoſely made againſt the Weſt-Indies; and leſt the people of the United Colonies might return to ſentiments of fraternal affection, or from motives of ſelf-intereſt, or from impatience of ſo hard a reſtraint,(5) ſhould diſcbey or elude the orders of the Congreſs,(5) and afford relief to our innocent planters in the Weſt Indies, it ſeems as if an act of the Britiſh Parliament came in aid of that authority,(6) and provided that no ſupply whatſoever ſhall be carried to the Weſt-Indies, contrary to the reſolution of the Congreſs.

3dly, BECAUSE this bill greatly exceeds in violence, the pattern of injuſtice(5) which it ſeems to follow. In ſome reſpects, the prohibition of the Congreſs materially differed from the prohibition of this bill—The firſt was not immediate. Time was given to the Weſt-Indies for ſupply both from America and other places.(5) No confiſcations were made. We, on the other hand, have permitted the trade from America as long as it was neceſſary to ſave ourſelves from famine, and to enable the Colonies to pay their debts. This ſupply they have made plentifully, and many of theſe debts they have diſcharged moſt honourably. In return for this, to us uſeful and honourable behaviour, Miniſtry, abuſing the bounty of Providence, on the firſt reſtoration of domeſtic plenty, has fabricated a bill for ſeizing American veſſels, now trading under the faith of an act of Parliament, no ſhip of their's being ſuffered to return to its own country, either from hence, or from the Weſt-Indies.

4thly, BECAUSE the bill, not ſatisfied with making predatory war upon the trade of the Colonies, thinks it neceſſary to ſtimulate particular avarice and rapacity to an activity in ſuch ſervice, by rendering captures of North-American veſſels and goods, the property of the captors. This regulation is now, for the firſt time, by any regular authority in this kingdom, to be adopted in a civil contention. We conſider this method of holding out the ſpoil of their fellow citizens for the reward of alacrity in civil wars, as a ſource of the moſt dangerous corruption that can be conceived, in the firſt inſtance to our navy, and in its conſequence to our army. A number of bold, enterpriſing men, trained to the profeſſion of arms, with fortunes to make, and promotion to be obtained, are naturally lovers of war. When they have once taſted of emoluments from domeſtic ſpoil, they will no longer look on the commerce of England as an object of protection, but of plunder. They will ſee the proſperous ſtate of peaceful domeſtic induſtry, not with pleaſure, but with envy. They will be taught to wiſh for thoſe lucrative civil commotions, which they will always have the means of provoking. Our ſoldiers in the land ſervice will ſee no reaſon for their being diſtinguiſhed from the marines; and they will call for the plunder of Engliſh trading towns, when they ſee that the ſeamen have been indulged in the plunder of Engliſh trading ſhips. It never can be ſafe for a ſtate to hold out an intereſt in diſturbing it, to thoſe who have the ſword in their hand. The greateſt republic of which hiſtory gives us any knowledge, was ſubverted by the licence of domeſtic plunder.(7) We are perfectly aſſured, that the navy of England wants no ſuch unnatural and impious encouragement towards the performance of any duty, which their known public ſpirit, and yet uncorrupted honor, may make it fit for them to perform. And it is no leſs on their's, than on the public account, a matter of the moſt ſerious affliction to us, that a ſervice always looked upon (and hitherto moſt juſtly) not only without fear or jealouſy, but with the moſt partial affection in every part of this empire, ſhould be unneceſſarily expoſed to the laſting odium which muſt attend thoſe who are enriched from the ſpoils of citizens, amongſt whom they may be obliged to ſpend their lives, and connections. Civil wars (when they muſt be made) ſhould be made in ſuch a manner, as not to render the return to peace and cordiality impracticable.

(1) See index, under Military Country-man.

X See index, under Men of War. ☞ They were deſerted at laſt, ſee pa. 956, 957.

It came to that at laſt. ſee pa. 971.

V See index, under Army Britiſh.

(2) See proclamation, pa. 840.

(3) See index, under Army of the United Colonies.

(4) See index, under Army Britiſh, & Army of the United Colonies.

See liſt of Grievances, pa. 971.

See index, under Congreſs Continental.

(5) See reſtraining act pa. 721. (6) See reſolves of Congreſs pa. 606. (7) Rome. (8) See reſolves of Congreſs for

impracticable. If the ſpoil ordered by this act had been left in the Crown, the Crown might uſe it as an encouragement for a return to obedience, and as a means of future peace. It is now only a provocation, through deſpair and reſentment, to perpetual hoſtility. We cannot poſſibly diſcern how any neceſſary operation of war is ſtrengthened by this diſgrace of legiſlature. But if the arms now uſed, ſhould ſucceed ſo as to enforce a temporary and reluctant obedience, we ſee but too well, that this bill will leave ſuch a ſting in the minds of the Coloniſts, as to render our government there hated and ſuſpected, and therefore for ever precarious.

5thly, BECAUSE this bill, by anticipating all legal judgment of the offences of thoſe whoſe goods are forfeited, overturns one of the moſt excellent and profoundly conſidered parts of that fundamental law, the Declaration of Rights, which declares, "that all grants of fines and forfeitures of particular perſons before conviction, are illegal and void."—This proviſion is expreſsly made, leſt rapacious miniſters, ſcenting confiſcation, or rapacious ſoldiers allured by the luſt of plunder, ſhould be induced to forge or provoke plots and rebellions, in order to enrich themſelves out of the public diſorders.

6thly, BECAUSE, very extenſive commercial property of Britiſh ſubjects (implicated by the nature of commercial intercourſe with that of innocent Engliſhmen reſiding here) is to be taken out of the equitable juriſdiction of the common law of England, and from that ineſtimable birthright of the ſubjects of this kingdom, a trial by jury, and carried to the Courts of Admiralty to be tried by a ſingle judge, on the rules of an arbitrary foreign law.

7thly, BECAUSE the whole ſcheme of this predatory war of private lucre, is put under the arbitrary direction of certain commiſſioners, to us unknown, even by name; who have power to give ſuch continuance to the ravages authoriſed by this Bill, as their arbitrary will ſhall ſuggeſt; to pardon or except from pardon, any number or deſcription of perſons, and with ſuch exceptions as they ſhall ſee fit, without any other rule than their own private opinion, fancy, caprice, favour, or reſentment; and without any other rule to open or keep ſhut, any colony, province, county, town, diſtrict, or place. We are of opinion that the power left to the Commiſſioners, is perfectly unjuſtifiable and unconſtitutional. It has beſides a tendency to create the moſt ſhameful and miſchievous monopolies. The power given to the Admiralty, and to the Weſt-India Governors, to licenſe ſhips, is of the ſame nature. If ſuch monopolies and jobbs ſhould not ariſe from ſuch powers, it is no fault of this Bill, which, as if it had theſe purpoſes in view, has taken eſpecial care to provide as ſtrong a temptation, as human nature, ſet above law and reſtraint, and furniſhed with every facility to corruption, can poſſibly be expoſed to.

8thly, BECAUSE we know nothing of the buſineſs of theſe Commiſſioners, further than the above arbitrary diſcretion with regard to pardons. Rumour gives out, that they are to have a power to treat with the Americans for a redreſs of their grievances. Of this however neither the ſpeech from the throne, nor the bill have given the leaſt intimation. Although if the Commiſſioners treat on this ſubject at all, acts and powers of parliament being the matter of complaint, the Commiſſioners ought to derive ſome previous authority from parliament, in order to give weight and efficacy to their negociations, and to preſerve ſome appearance of dignity in ourſelves. It is hardly proper that parliament ſhould appear in no other light than as the inſtrument of penal reſtrictions, attainder, penalties and confiſcations; as the maker of menacing addreſſes, and the rejector of dutiful petitions. It is hardly decent to ſhew ourſelves fierce and inflexible here, but to be ſatisfied with permitting unknown perſons whom miniſters ſhall chuſe in future to appoint, to diſpoſe in America of powers and acts of Parliament at their pleaſure; leaving us firſt the odium of rejecting reaſonable requeſts, and afterwards the diſgrace of ratifying ſhameful conceſſions.

9thly, BECAUSE we reject with indignation, that clauſe of this bill, which by a refinement in tyranny, and in a ſentence worſe than death, obliges the unhappy men who ſhall be made captives in this predatory war, to bear arms againſt their families, kindred, friends and country; and after being plundered themſelves, to become accomplices in plundering their brethren. If there exiſts a doubt whether to juſtify the infliction of capital puniſhment on deſertion, it ſhould be neceſſary to prove that a ſeaman was a preſſed man or a volunteer. The object of this clauſe is to deprive the American ſeamen of the plea of his being a preſſed man, as it declares that he is to be conſidered to all intents and purpoſes, as having entered voluntarily into the ſervice. By this clauſe, not only common ſeamen, but maſters of veſſels, are, without regard to age or circumſtances, or condition, to be ignominiouſly turned before the maſt, and ſubjected to the auſtere diſcipline of the boatſwain. Perſons, in that ſubordinate ſtation, not being animated with the liberal and ingenuous ſpirit which diſtinguiſhes officers in the navy, and taught to conſider theſe forced volunteers as rebels, will be but too apt to aggravate the miſeries of captivity by inſult and outrage.—Theſe priſoners, among the comrades they are obliged to live and ſerve with, may very probably be often forced to behold the ſpoils of their honeſt induſtry, and the natural ſupport of their ſober families, ſquandered in riot and profligate debauchery before their faces. This we look upon as the laſt degree of wretchedneſs and indignity, to which human nature can be ſubjected. This cruelty, unknown to the moſt ſavage nations, is to be practiſed by Engliſhmen on Engliſhmen. It has been ſaid in Parliament, that the pay the priſoners are to receive is to be conſidered as a full compenſation for the principles they are obliged to violate. We do not envy any one that ſentiment. An attempt is alſo made to juſtify it by the ſuppoſed right of preſſing. We cannot conceive that the burthens of ſubjection ought ever to be impoſed, where the protection belonging to it is denied, or that a man can ever be diſpoiled of his goods as a foreign enemy, and at the ſame time obliged to ſerve the ſtate as a citizen. This compulſion we have never heard to be practiſed on any priſoners in war, or rebellion—nor do we know any example of it, except among pirates—the outlaws and enemies of human ſociety.

10thly, BECAUSE a bill ſo unprecedented in its nature, and ſo important in its conſequences, is brought in at a time of year, when by experience it is known, that moſt of the independent members of both houſes are called away by their domeſtic affairs, and when few but thoſe in the immediate pay of the court, and attending on their employments, are in town. This we conceive, to be done in order to impreſs the public with a deluſive idea, that thoſe meaſures are agreeable to greater numbers in both houſes, than in reality they are. The only part of this bill which we approve, is the repeal of the unjuſt and improvident acts which have produced all the evil effects we had foreſeen, and none of the good which was pretended as the ground for making them; acts, as unfit for, as incapable of execution. But to our inexpreſſible grief, and to the diſgrace of the public councils of this kingdom, miniſters, untaught by misfortunes, and unchecked by diſappointments, at the very inſtant they are obliged to demoliſh the old fabric of their oppreſſion, as uſeleſs and miſchievous, are building up another on nearly the ſame model, and with the ſame materials, adding only ſomething more of that injuſtice and violence, which have always proved miſchievous, in proportion as they have been augmented.

RICHMOND,	ROCKINGHAM,
PONSONBY,	CHEDWORT,
FITZWILLIAM,	ABINGTON,
ABERGAVENNY,	MANCHESTER.

A ſmall parcel of pepper, cocoa, coffee, indigo, brown ſugar, allſpice, choice ſeine twine and ſewing twine, Dutch looking glaſſes, ſield glaſſes; floor, hearth and ſtair bruſhes; bolting cloths, oatmeal, redwood and logwood, Liſbon oil; alſo, a few pounds of mace, to be ſold at ſtore No. 1. BUTLER'S-ROW, near King ſtreet, if applied for ſoon.

JOSHUA BLANCHARD,

At his WINE-CELLAR, on Dock Square,

Hath for ſale,

LISBON, Teneriffe, Malaga and Fyal WINE; ſome choice old Madeira wine in bottles; Weſt-India and New-England rum, and fine old ſpirit.

N. B. A ſecond-hand chaiſe and chair to ſell, at Mr. William Hawſe's, chaiſe-maker, oppoſite the Quaker meeting.

RAN away from Amaſa Davis, of Marlborough, a Negro boy, named JACK, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, well ſet, ſpeaks good Engliſh; had on when he went away, a red mill baize jacket, the ſleeves nower than the body, nankeen waiſtcoat and breeches, white worſted ſtockings; the wool on his head combed in tufts. Whoever takes up ſaid Negro Jack, and brings him to Marlborough, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and all neceſſary charges, paid by

AMASA DAVIS.

IMPORTED in the courſe of the laſt Winter, and to be ſold by JOHN WINTHROP, jun. at Ipſwich, and STEPHEN BRUCE, at his ſtore in King-ſtreet, BOSTON,

CHOICE new rice, Surinam and Iſland moliſſes, cocoa, coffee, cotton of a ſuperior quality, ſugars, Weſt-India and New-England rum, lemmons, raiſins, Malaga and Liſbon wine, jar oil, Ruſſia and Ravens duck, ticklenburgs, Spaniſh indigo, and Philadelphia flour; alſo, a few pieces fine white ſtriped dimity; butter by the firkin, cheeſe, &c. &c.

The Court of General Seſſions of the Peace for the County of Suffolk, being adjourned to Tueſday the 14th day of May inſtant, at ten o'clock forenoon, then to meet at Braintree in ſaid County; and as ſome matters of importance are then to be laid before the Court, it is deſired there may be a general attendance of the Juſtices of ſaid Court.

By order of Court, EZEKIEL PRICE, Clerk.

JOHN GRIFFITH,

INTENDS to open School at his uſual place, in Hanover ſtreet, on Monday next, where all thoſe who chooſe to employ him may be aſſured of their wiſhes. Boſton, May 9, 1776.

ENTERTAINMENT for Gentlemen and keeping for Horſes, at the ſign of the YANKEE HERO, in Wing's-Lane, near the Market, Boſton, by JOHN NEWELL.

N. B. A two-maſt Boat, a Chaiſe and Mare, to be ſold. Enquire of ſaid NEWELL.

To be Sold at Public Vendue, on Monday the 20th of May inſtant, at eleven o'clock, A. M. at the houſe of Capt. Wood, inhabitant, in Salem,

A number of pieces of ticklenburgs and milled blanketing, Engliſh oatmeal in barrels, beſt Engliſh ſhoes, and women's black ruſſet ditto, a few dozen Port wine, and a quantity of ſea coal, being the cargo of the Jenny, lately condemned in the Court of Admiralty, a ſhip, burthen about 250 tons, with all her appurtenances lies in Annifquam Harbour.

To be SOLD at Warehouſe No. 25, in Long wharf, only, by MARTIN BRIMMER,

FAYAL, Liſbon and Malaga WINE, new Philadelphia flour, coffee, chocolate warranted good, Lemon pe, choice New-England rum, 22 months old, beſt Hungary, ſweet oil by the barrel, ſeaing twine, a few hundreds of Iron hoops, French Brandy, Barcelona Handkerchiefs, by the dozen.

THEODORE DAVIS,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that the STAGE-COACH from Boſton to Portſmouth will arrive at Boſton every Wedneſday evening, and ſet out again on Friday morning. He puts up at the ſign of Admiral VERNON, in King-ſtreet. Paſſengers will be well accommodated, and all buſineſs committed to his care, ſhall be faithfully performed. Boſton, May 3.

Wanted immediately,

SIX or eight Armorers, who can find their own tools, for the Continental ſervice. Any perſons who are good workmen, may have good encouragement by applying to Mr THOMAS CHASE, Eſq; A. Q. M. G. at his Office near Liberty Tree. *Boſton, May 3, 1776.*

DESERTED the 2d. inſtant, from the 27th regiment, at Dorcheſter Point, in the Continental Army, SILAS SERGANT, about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complexion; had on when he went away, a brown fearnought coat; carried off a gun belonging to the Continent, marked No. 68, appraiſed at Eleven Dollars. Said Serjeant belongs to Amesbury. Alſo, MATTHEW TEFT, about 5 feet 9 inches high, fair complexion; had on when he went away, a light colored homeſpun jacket, carried off with him a gun belonging to the Continent, marked No. 69, appraiſed at Eleven Dollars. One or the other of the above ſoldiers ſtole a gun from another of the company, belonging to the Continent, marked No. 118, appraiſed at Seven Dollars. Whoever will take up both of the above ſoldiers, or either of them, and ſend them to Camp at Dorcheſter, ſhall have Five Dollars reward for each. 'Tis hoped that all friends to America will exert themſelves to detect ſuch villains and bring them to puniſhment. *May 6, 1776.* ADDISON RICHARDSON, Captain.

Colony of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, Plymouth, ſs.

AT a court erected to try and condemn all veſſels that ſhall be found infeſting the ſea coaſt of *America*, and brought into the counties of *Plymouth, Barnſtable, Briſtol, Yorkſhire* or *Duke's County*, to be held at *Plymouth*, in the county of *Plymouth*, on Wedneſday the 15th Day of May, 1776, at the hour of ten in the forenoon, will be tried the juſtice of the capture of a ſchooner called the *Volant*, burthen about 70 tons, commanded by *Edward Marſh*:—And of a ſchooner called the *Loyalty*, burthen about 15 tons, commanded by *Daniel Hawkins*—Which veſſels, ſaid to be employed in ſupplying the fleet and army, employed againſt the United Colonies, taken and brought into the counties of *Briſtol* and *Plymouth*, aforeſaid, together with their cargoes and appurtenances, are libelled in the court aforeſaid, and will be tried on the day above mentioned. And notice is hereby given, purſuant to the laws of the colony aforeſaid, to all perſons claiming property in either of the aforeſaid veſſels, or cargoes, or any ways concerned therein, that they may appear and ſhew cauſe (if any they have) why the ſaid veſſels, or either of them, with their cargoes and appurtenances, ſhould not be condemned.

N. CUSHING, *Judge of ſaid Court.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that, agreeable to the 72d article of the Regulations of the Continental Army, I have ſecured all the effects of TARRANT PUTNAM, late Adjutant of the 27th regiment, deceaſed, made an inventory of the ſame, and tranſmitted it to the Secretary of the colony: Therefore, all perſons who have any demands on, or are indebted to the eſtate of ſaid Putnam, being debts contracted while in camp, are deſired to exhibit their accounts to me, on the 28th or 29th of May, inſtant, at my quarters at Dorcheſter Point, ſo that all the accounts may be ſettled and diſcharged by the adminiſtrator, who will attend for that purpoſe on each of thoſe days.

EZRA PUTNAM, Major of ſaid regiment.

Camp at Dorcheſter Point, May 8, 1776.

ALL the officers and ſoldiers belonging to Colonels Reed's, Stark's or Poor's regiments, of New-Hampſhire province, that are not marched with ſaid regiments, are ordered to march for Crown-Point as ſoon as poſſible, to join their reſpective regiments, which are ordered to Canada.

May 7, 1776. JAMES REED, Colonel.

TO be ſold by the ſubſcriber, adminiſtrator on the eſtate of Mr. JONATHAN HEYWOOD, late of Concord, in the county of Hillſborough, and province of New Hampſhire, deceaſed, by public auction, at my dwelling-houſe in New-Ipſwich, in ſaid county of Hillſborough, on Wedneſday the 5th day of June next, one 90 acre lot of land in ſaid New-Ipſwich; 5 or 6 acres into graſs, capable of making a good paſture: Alſo about 40 acres more in the ſame town, about 20 acres under improvement. Any perſon having a mind to purchaſe, may have an opportunity of ſeeing it the day before the ſale. Articles of ſale, at time and place, to be ſeen. SAMUEL HEYWOOD.

New-Ipſwich, April 28, 1776.

DESERTED from the 14th regiment, commanded by John Glover, Eſq; RICHARD JOHNS, a likely, well made young man, 19 years old, dark complexion, 5 feet 6 inches high, a little pock broken. Whoever will take up ſaid deſerter, and convey him to ſaid regiment, ſhall receive FOUR DOLLARS, and neceſſary charges.

Beverly, May 6, 1776. THOMAS GRANT, Captain.

(1) See Mar- (2) See Grievances, pa. 971, (3) See Under, under Army of the United Colonies: (4) See Under, under Army, Britiſh. (5) See Bill of Rights, pa. 1058, Vol. 2. (6) See Common Law, page 964, Vol. 3. (7) See Magna Charta, pa. 790, 1050, Vol. 2. (8) See under, under Juriſ. (9) See Under, under Admiralty Courts of (5) This Commiſſion never came, but L^d General Howe had power to grant Pardons See pa. 979. (6) See Magna Charta, pa. 790, 1050. petition of right pa. 816. Bill of Rights pa. 1058 Vol. 2. (7) See Parliament.

WILLIAMSBURG, (Virginia) April 5.

Sir James Wright, Governor of Georgia, with his two daughters, has retired on board the Scarborough; thereby abdicating his Government, and leaving behind him an estate valued to at least 80,000l. sterling. 3d Jan. 936.

April 20. It is reported here that General Clinton and his troops are landed at a place called Battery island in North Carolina, since which a party of them have been defeated, and one Capt. Collier killed, who had been very active against the inhabitants, and treated many of them with great barbarity. False

NEW-YORK, May 2.

We hear from Albany, that General Thomson's brigade arrived there on Tuesday last; we also hear that the first division of General Sullivan's brigade was seen at Poughkeepsie, on Tuesday evening, on their way to Albany.

NEW-HAVEN, May 1.

Extract of a letter from Brigadier-General Arnold, dated Holland House, March 26 and 28, 1776.

"You doubtless expect news from me, I can write you very little. I expected before this to have had a reinforcement of three or four thousand men, but have not received one thousand. We have been some time busy in collecting materials for batteries, one of four guns on Point Levi, I expect will be opened in two or three days, which will command the shipping and great part of the town, and one on the height of Abraham of eight guns, one howitzer, and two mortars, which I hope will have the desired effect; in case they fail, we have ladders, &c. for a storm. The frigate in the harbour is bending her sails, I am apprehensive with intention to give us the slip as soon as the ice will permit; to prevent which we have one gundalo with a twelve pounder mounted, and are preparing another of the same strength, which I am in hopes will command the river. We labour under almost as many difficulties as the Israelites did of old, obliged to make brick without straw. However we hope matters will soon take a more favourable turn. The season remains very severe here, we have near five feet snow on the ground, and in most places sufficiently hard to bear a man and horse, though under the snow the frost is entirely out of the ground. We have four hundred sick and wounded in the hospitals. Capt. Schellenger, of Long-Island, and Mr. Sabin, of ——, died here a few days since, the latter was the first volunteer who arrived here after our repulse, with a company. I am so far recovered of my wound, that two days since I rode fourteen miles on horse back, and walked five more reconnoitring, which fatigued me so much I have hardly been able to walk since.

"Three days since I had advice that a party of sixty men from Quebec were landed at St. Pieres, 10 leagues down the river, and that they had seized a convoy of provisions coming to the camp, with two commissaries; I immediately sent Major Dubouys with eighty men in pursuit of them, who came up with a party of fifty odd, attacked and killed two, wounded two others, and took 38 prisoners, most of them French, who are just arrived here. Major Dubouys wrote that he had intelligence of 250 men being in arms below.—Col. Nicholson has joined him with 70 men, and are gone in pursuit of the enemy; and will, I make no doubt, give a good account of them. The inhabitants are generally in our favour, and many of them have taken up arms for us, or rather for themselves."

HARTFORD, May 6.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in the Continental Army before Quebec, dated April 6.

"Our battery at Point Levy has been firing some days; the mortar battery on the Heights is not quite finished, and in two days we will have another battery at the little river. We have had a prodigious quantity of snow this winter; the tops of the fences just begin to appear, and I suppose that in a few days the roads will be impassable. I shall continue as long as there is a probability of the town's being taken. We are discouraged at General Lee's not coming; however, General Wooster is arrived. We ought to have at least 10,000 men more here in case of troops arriving, otherwise, the Canadians who have assisted us, will be ruined. This province is the key of America."

FAIRFIELD, April 26.

YESTERDAY died here, after a short illness, Mrs. LYDIA HANCOCK, Relict of the late Hon. THOMAS HANCOCK, Esq; of Boston.

A few days before the memorable 19th of April, she retired from her pleasant seat in that town, and not long after came to the house of Theodore Bars, Esq; of this place, a family with which she had long been peculiarly intimate, and amidst whose tenderest offices of friendship she expired.

It is not easy to convey, to those who were not acquainted with her, an adequate idea of the many virtues that adorned the character of this excellent Lady. She was the delight of all who saw her; and being placed by Providence in an elevated situation, the more she was seen and known, the more was she loved and admired.

By the blessing of God upon a good education, her piety seemed to dawn with her reason and shone on thro' her life with a steady and increasing lustre. In circumstances, that might have excited vanity, and led her thro' a round of dissipation and pleasure, she lived in the humble, devout, benevolent spirit of christianity, and was a distinguished ornament to the church of Christ. Her devotion evidently improved the natural modesty, benignity, and sweetness of her disposition; and you saw in her countenance, and all her deportment, an uncommon expression of the goodness of her heart. Her heart was indeed exquisitely tender and sympathetic, not only to her near relations and friends, but the lowest domestic, and to every object that fell within her notice.

Those who were happy in her friendship can never forget the flesh'y and the charm of it; nor the numberless graces, and obliging deeds that continually flowed from it.

The poor mourn the loss of such a friend: Her bounties to them were uncommonly large and constant. The pleasure she took in relieving them was fully equal to her ability, and only exceeded by her wishes to do more. She appeared to have a reverence for poverty and affliction, knowing that the Saviour of the world has united himself to such a condition, and has made respect to that, a respect to himself; she gave, therefore, as if she thought herself receiving, rather than conferring a benefit.

Though she knew how to support her rank in life, and ever appeared with dignity, yet her dress, and all her behaviour, indicated the christian humbleness and sobriety of her mind. Without affecting to *shine*, she *pleased* every one, for she always wished to please; and the praise that followed her from every quarter, was at once unsolicited by her, and unenvied by others.

While surrounded with every thing that might attach her to the world, she possessed a mind nobly superior to it: And enriched with the brightest virtues, she confided only in the mercy of her God, and the merits of her Redeemer, for that heaven after which she constantly aspired, and now is got.

One circumstance of her death deserves to have regretted, had it not been a *permission* of her heavenly Father, to whose will, in the severest trials of life, she ever paid a prompt and cheerful submission.—The quick approach of death would not allow her to be attended in her last moments by her Nephew, the Honourable JOHN HANCOCK, Esq; *President* of the American Congress, who was happy in being educated by her, from his early childhood, and the object of her fondest affection on this side heaven.

In her last illness, before she was thought dangerous, she suddenly grew insensible, and spoke but little; this is the less to be regretted, since her life spoke so much.

BOSTON, May 9.

On the 15th ult. a sloop of about 80 tons burthen, laden with sugar, molasses, cocoa, &c. was stranded by a number of boats in Frenchman's bay, and safely taken care of. She belonged to Mr. John Brown, of Providence, and was commanded by Capt. Treadwell, who has been at New London, and unladen her dry goods, but in going to Providence was taken by the Rose's tender who sent her for Halifax; but meeting with contrary winds, put into Frenchman's bay, where she was retaken. One Fisher, a Midshipman of the Rose, prize master, with 3 or 4 sailors, and 2 marines, were carried prisoners to Watertown on Saturday last.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of this town, by adjournment, on Wednesday, last week, Ebenezer Storer, Esq; was elected a Select-Man, in the room of Mr. Timothy Newell, who resigned. The town also made choice of Nathaniel Appleton, Esq; and Mr. John White, to the same office, in addition to the usual number chosen at the opening of the meeting; so that the board of Select-Men now consists of nine members. (1)

At the same meeting the following Gentlemen were chosen a Committee of Correspondence, Inspection and Safety, viz.

Hon. Samuel Adams, Esq; Hon. John Hancock, Esq; Joseph Greenleaf, Esq; Nathaniel Appleton, Esq; Mr. William Dennie, Oliver Wendell, Esq; Major Richard Boynton, Capt. John Bradford, Capt. William Mackay, Col. Nathaniel Barber, Mr. William Powell; Caleb Davis, Esq; Mr. John Sweetser, John Browne, Esq; John Pitts, Esq; William Cooper, Esq; Mr. Peter Boyer, Capt. Edward Proctor, Mr. Edward Church, Capt. Isaac Phillips, Thomas Crafts, Esq; Major Paul Revere, Capt. John Pulling, Major Abiel Rodgers, Mr. Thomas Hitchborn, Mr. Benjamin Hitchborn, Mr. Peter Morton. (1)

The above Committee meet every Tuesday at 4 o'clock, afternoon, at the Select-Men's room.

On the 18th inst. arrived at Newbury-Port, Capt. John Lee, from Bilboa, in 29 days, and informs, that on the 14th of last month, in longitude 45, from London, he spoke a vessel from Plymouth in England, who informed him, that 4 days before, he parted with a fleet of 60 sail of transports bound for this place, under the command of Admiral Lord Howe, having on board 12000 Hessian troops.—he saw and read the London papers down to the 12th of March, from which, and by the Captain of the vessel, he learnt that 27 Commissioners were on board this fleet, and that they were directed, if possible, to adjust matters; if not, they were ordered to risque every thing to penetrate into the country; if not able to effect this, then to burn and destroy all in their power. Burgoyne was near sailing with 4000 Hanoverians for Quebec, and a number of regiments are gone to the southern colonies.—The ministry had quieted the Prussian Monarch, by paying him all his demands. France and Spain had objected against any Russians coming this way. *None came.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Bilboa, dated March 28, 1776.

"Letters from London, received by last night's mail, mention, that 17300 German troops were going to Boston and Canada. The Duke of Richmond proposed to make an humble address to his Majesty, to hasten a reconciliation; to which the Duke of Cumberland joined, and censured much the ministerial measures; but it was rejected, and the plan was determined by his Majesty, with Lords Sandwich, Germaine, Howe, and Admiral Montague, to act against America; and Admiral Montague set out immediately for Portsmouth, in order to sail with his fleet. Admiral Howe was to follow him as soon as the vessel was ready to receive him: So that we shudder at the consequences, but hope GOD will preserve you all."

Almost every able-bodied inhabitant of this place has voluntarily engaged to work two days in a week, for six weeks, on the fortifications carrying on here for the general defence. They began to fortify Noddle's Island last week, since which they have been joined by several of the neighbouring towns; and it is not doubted but others will follow the laudable example. (4)

Last Tuesday, in the forenoon, two brigs were seen standing in for this harbour, on which Capt. Tucker, in the Privateer late commanded by Capt. Manly, then off in the Bay gave them chace, and following them near up to the Light-House, very fortunately took them both, in sight of two or three of the British ships of war lying in King Road. Capt. Dawson, in one of the enemy's armed vessels came to sail, and endeavoured to get out to the assistance of the brigs, but was prevented by the wind's being Easterly. The two prizes, accompanied by the privateer, were the same day safely carried into Lynn, and properly secured. (5)

The largest is from Cork, James Fanning, master, upwards of 200 tons burthen, and has on board 50 tons of coal, 256 whole barrels and 130 half barrels of beef, 300 firkins of butter, 200 boxes of candles, 40 barrels of flour, 49 barrels of barley, a quantity of hams, 160 boxes of soap, &c. The other is from St. Michael's, about 90 tons burthen, P. Chace Pine, master, loaded with wines and fruit. The masters of these vessels, not knowing that the British army had been obliged to evacuate this place, were bound hither, in order to assist one of their brigades, for the benefit our unnatural and cruel enemies. (5)

The master of the vessel from Cork sailed from that place on the 6th of April, but has brought out no news-papers nor letters. He informs that five regiments were at Cork, when he sailed, ready to embark for America; and that he heard nothing of any foreigners, a having sailed for this continent.

MARRIED.] Mr. Daniel Parker, of Boston, to Miss Rebecca Dexter, daughter of Capt. John Dexter, of Malden.

*** *The piece signed, a Friend to my Country, is received, and if the author will call on the Printer, he may be informed of the reasons of its not being inserted.*

Charlestown, May 4. 1776.

THE Inhabitants of the town of CHARLESTOWN, are hereby notified, that their meeting, for the choice of one or more Representatives, and for other matters of importance, will be held at the house of Mr. JEREMIAH SHEW, innholder, in said town, on Tuesday the 28th day of this month of May, at 9 o'clock before noon, where a general attendance is desired.

By order of the Select Men,

SETH SWEETSER, Town Clerk.

Jurymen for the Inferior Court at Cambridge, the third Tuesday of this month, will be chosen at said meeting.

ALL persons indebted to, or that have any demands on the estate of SAMUEL EMMES, late of Boston, blacksmith, deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts to THANKFUL ADAMS, of Braintree, administratrix; and all those indebted to said estate, are desired to make speedy payment. *Braintree, April 30. 1776.*

ALL persons who have any demands on the estate of Capt. ELIHU ADAMS, late of Braintree, deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts to THANKFUL ADAMS, of Braintree, administratrix; and all those indebted to said estate, are desired to make speedy payment. *Braintree, April 30. 1776.*

DRUGS and MEDICINES.

Just arrived from Philadelphia and New York, and to be sold wholesale and retail, for cash only, by GRIMMER and JONES, at their shop in Marlborough-street, Boston,

AN assortment of Drugs and Medicines. Also, allum, copperas, madder, sugar, ground logwood, red saunders, oil vitriol, salt petre, fresh oil pressed ginger, rotten stone, &c.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENUE, on the ninth day of June next, at Nine o'clock, P. M. at the house of Mr. Jeremiah Whitemore, innholder, in Spencer,

A FARM, being in the North part of Spencer, containing 100 acres of land, with a house and barn, and cyder-mill house thereon, with a good orchard, well accommodated with mowing, ploughing, pasturing and wood land; pleasantly situated, one mile and a half from the meeting-house. Enquire of EZULAI PAUL, administratrix on said estate.

Spencer, April 30. 1776.

TO BE SOLD,

A Thousand wt. of good FLAX, well parked in hogsheads, if applied for soon, by

LEWIS ALLEN,

in SHREWSBURY.

To be SOLD, for want of employ only,

A NEGRO WOMAN, of about 27 years of age. Enquire of the printer.

NEW superfine FLOUR in half barrels, also common Philadelphia flour, to be sold. Enquire at EBENEZER STORER's store, Union-street.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A MAN servant in a family in Boston, who understands taking care of horses, a garden, and to tend table, &c. Such an one may hear of a good place, by enquiring of the printer. Also wanted, a Maid-Servant in the same family. None need to apply unless they can be well recommended for their honesty, good nature and cleanliness.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JAMES FOSDICK, late of Boston, paver, deceased, are desired to make payment; and all to whom the said estate is indebted, are desired to apply to NATHANIEL FOSDICK, of Boston, and Ebenezer Foster, of Marblehead, executors of the same.

Boston, May 2. 1776.

To be SOLD, cheap for cash or short credit,

ONE hundred acres of land in the second parish in Lancaster, or a less quantity, as the purchaser pleases, lying a mile and quarter north of the meeting-house, upon the county-road; fifteen acres under improvement for mowing and pasturing; a fine, large brook, that never fails, running through the mowing ground, and the unimproved land, well wooded and timbered, and near to a saw-mill and grist-mill. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber, in said parish.

Lancaster, May 4. 1776. JOHN MELLEN.

DESERTED from the 14th regiment, commanded by John Glover, Esq; HENRY TEBBETTS, about 25 years old, dark complexion, about five feet 6½ inches high. ASABEL NICKERSON, about 30 years old, about 5 feet 10 inches high. Whoever will take up said deserters, or either of them, and convey them to said regiment, shall receive FOUR DOLLARS reward for each, and all necessary charges, paid by

Beverly, May 4th, 1776. JO SWASEY, Capt.

WANTED immediately for the use of this colony,

200 barrels of beef. 200 barrels of pork. 300 quintals of cod fish. 300 bushels of beans or peas. 49 barrels of vinegar. 3000 weight soap. 300 barrels of cyder. A quantity of butter and rice. A quantity of spruce.

Any persons disposed to supply any of the above articles, are desired to call at the Commissary General's office, at Watertown.

*** Those persons who are possessed of Fire-Arms belonging to said office, are desired to return them IMMEDIATELY.

We are desired to insert the following.

"*We hear from Princeton, that a number of persons, at the desire of a major part of the brethren of the church in said place, convened and assuming the name of a council, on the 19th of April last, advised to a dissolution of the pastoral relation between the Rev'd. Mr. Fuller and his people, without hearing any articles of complaint against him; not however without the utter dissent of one half of the ministers present. And altho' Mr. Fuller did not submit to their jurisdiction; but offered and urged a mutual council upon terms acknowledged, both by his brethren and by said council to be highly just and reasonable. The only basis of this extraordinary advice, was the supposed dissatisfaction of his people, of which, they had no proof, but vague reports, and the suggestions of individuals.*"

v See indexes, under Men of War. & See indexes, under Troops British. || See index, under Army of the United Colonies. See pa. 886. & See index, under Canada. × Fight at Lexington, see pa. 729, &c. & See index, under Congress Continental. (1) See page 917. (2) See the first time a Committee of Correspondence were chosen, pa. 1087. This Commission, did not come.) See list of Grievances, pa. 971. (3) See index, under Fire. (4) See index, under Town of Boston. (5) See index, under Naval affairs

American Coffee-House.

DANIEL JONES respectfully acquaints the Gentlemen of the UNITED COLONIES, that the AMERICAN COFFEE HOUSE, at the sign of the Golden Eagle, King-Street, Boston, is now opened for those Gentlemen who please to favour him with their commands. The said House will be furnished with the best liquors, lodgings, and a variety of provisions as the market will admit of; and is well calculated to entertain large or small companies, as occasion may require. COFFEE to be had from seven to ten in the morning, and from five to eight in the evening. DINING at half after one, and after that hour as called for.

N. B. Said JONES returns his most hearty thanks to his former friends and customers, prays the continuance of their favours.

JOHN BEANE,

ACQUAINTS the public he has for sale at his store in HEDFORD, in Dartmouth, the following articles, viz. Molasses, flour, cocoa, pimento, chocolate, rhubarb, allum, copperas, ginger; pins; Philadelphia steel, Venice ditto, bar iron; Irish linens, writing paper, silk gravats; knives & forks; Barcelona, bandanna and romal handkerchiefs.

3 cask cutlery. 1 cask Queen's ware. 1 trunk shalloons and tammies. 1 chest writing paper.

To be SOLD by

STEPHEN CABOT,

At the store lately improved by Messrs. JOHN and ANDREW CABOT, in Beverly,

BLUE, white, London brown, green and other coloured Broad Cloths; flannels, check linen, cotton stripes, linen stripes, furniture check, Irish linens, holands, sheetings, dowlas, broad and narrow dimities, Harlem stripes, white and coloured jeans, fustians, Russia drabs, silk damasons, bourdetts, spotted velvets, India nankeens, denims; silk, thread, cotton and worsted hose, silk mitts, white and coloured threads, large and small pins, white chapel and millioners' needles; silk, linen and cotton handkerchiefs; taper, shalloons, sewing silks of all colours, twift, buckrams, knee garters, forest cloths, calliocs, worsted and thread breeches patterns, worsted caps, buttons, qualities, shoe bindings, cutler knives, nails, hooks and lines, &c. &c.

WILLIAM PAYNE,

BEGS leave to acquaint the public, that he has just opened a SCHOOL in King-street, near the State-House; where he shall constantly, and carefully attend the business of instructing youth, in the most essential branches of common education; and in which he hopes to merit the approbation of such as may please to intrust him with the care of their children.

He may be spoke with at Mr. BENJAMIN GRAY'S, in King street.

FRESH LEMMONS,

In excellent good order, just imported, and to be sold at ISAAC SMITH, Esq'rs. store, the bottom of King street, Boston.

A List of guns belonging to the following men, formerly soldiers in Col. John Stark's regiment, and left by the subscriber at Mr. Samuel Tufts's house in Medford. The owners may have them again by applying to said Tufts, paying him for his trouble of storage and advertising them.

No. 1 belongs to James Nesmith. No. 3 to Ebenezer M'Intire. No. 8 to Ebenezer Eastman. No. 17 to Hugh Campbell. No. 49 to William Graves. No. 50 to John Page. No. 55 to Andrew Watkins. JOHN O'NEIL, Q. M. S.

for the above regiment.

WE the subscribers being appointed commissioners, by the Hon. John Wintbrop, Esq; Judge of Probate for the county of Middlesex, for receiving and examining the claims of the several creditors to the estate of James Gardner, late of Charlestown, leather-dresser, deceased, represented insolvent, and 6 months, from the 5th ult. being allowed for settling the same---hereby give notice, that we shall attend, for that purpose, at the house of Mr. Jonathan Porter, innholder, in Medford, on the first Thursday of this, and the four following months, from three to seven o'clock, afternoon.

Medford, May 1, 17-6. Samuel Rand,
Joseph Frothingham.

DESERTED from the Provost-guard in Boston, JAMES McMARNYS, a young man, about 21 years of age; he had on when he went away, a soldier's uniform, a new beaver hat. The said deserter is a man about 5 feet 5 inches high; he belongs to Col. Phinny's regiment, in Capt. Tobias Fernald's company. Whoever will take up said deserter, and confine him in any of the gaols in the colony, so that he may be conveyed to his regiment, shall be rewarded for their trouble, by J. OTIS. D. G. K.

DESERTED from my company, in the 14th regiment, commanded by Col. John Glover, the following persons: SILAS SAWEN, about 23 years of age, light complexion, light hair, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; had on when he went away, a light coloured coat, with red lapels, buck-skin breeches, blue stockings. PHINEAS GOODALE, about 55 years of age light complexion, wears a white cap, frock and trowsers, about 6 feet high. SAMUEL FRANCIS, dark complexion, black hair, about 30 years of age. Whoever will take up said deserters, or either of them, and return them to their regiment, shall have Four Dollars reward for each, and all necessary charges paid by GILBERT W. SPEAKMAN, Capt.

Beverly, 29th April, 17-6.

DUNCAN INGRAHAM, jun.

HAS removed to BOSTON, and to the House he formerly occupied in Scott's Court, Union Street. He earnestly requests those indebted to him to call and pay their accounts.

Said Ingraham has for sale, a quantity of Calamanco Shoes.

All persons who have any demands on the estate of Capt. EBENEZER SYMMES, late of Littleton, deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts to MARY ANN SYMMES, of said Littleton, Admin'stratrix to said estate, or to Capt. ANDREW SYMMES, of Boston, attorney to the said admin'stratrix; and all persons indebted to said estate, are desired to make speedy payment to said Admin'stratrix or attorney. Boston, April 30, 1776.

DESERTED from Capt. Nathaniel Bond's company, in Col. Glover's regiment, JONATHAN GILMAN, who said he belonged to Gilmantown, in New-Hampshire; a tall, well-looking fellow, of dark complexion. Also, JOHN STEEL, who said he belonged to Old-York; about five feet 11 inches high, pretty stocky. Whoever will take up either of said deserters, and convey them to Beverly, or where said regiment may be, shall have Four Dollars reward, and all charges paid by their humble servant. NATH. BOND.

Beverly, April 24th, 17-6.

Choice Lisbon Wine, West-India Rum, and Raisins,

A few Casks of each, in excellent order, to be sold by JOSEPH GREENE, (if applied for immediately) at his store on Greene's wharf.

THESE notify all persons indebted to the estate of EDWARD RICE, late of Brookfield, deceased, to pay in their respective sums; and all persons who have any demands on said estate, to bring their claims, in order for a speedy settlement of said estate, to us the subscribers, administrators on said estate.

Brookfield, April 18th, 1776. JAMES CONVERSE,
DANIEL GILBERT.

ALL persons any ways indebted to, or that have any demands on the estate of Deacon RICHARD HALL, of Dorchester, deceased, are desired to settle the same with HOPESTILL HALL, or SAMUEL TOPLIFF, executors to said estate.

THE debtors to the estate of JOSEPH HAVEN, Esq; late of Framingham, deceased, are hereby notified, that we the subscribers, executors of said Haven's last will and testament, propose to be at Framingham the last Monday and Tuesday in May next, at the late dwelling house of the deceased; at which time and place said creditors are desired to give a punctual attendance, in order for settlement with us. As we live at a great distance from Framingham, the greater punctuality is expected. If any have any demands on said estate, they are desired also to attend at the above time and place, to receive their just demands from SAMUEL HAVEN, executors.
JOHN HAVEN,

Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, April 22, 1776.

FLOUR and bar iron, just arrived from Philadelphia, to be sold by WILLIAM POWELL, at Store No. 14 Long Wharf.

DESERTED from my company, in Col. Glover's regiment, ABRAHAM LANDER, a fellow, about five feet two inches high, belongs to Danvers. Any one who will take up said deserter, and convey him to his regiment at Beverly, shall have Five Dollars reward, and all charges paid by me,
WILLIAM COURTIS, Captain.

Deserted from Col. Israel Hutchinson's regiment and Capt. John Baker's company, Eli McIntyre, of dark complexion, short dark hair, about 5 feet 4 inches high. Whoever will return said deserter to his regiment or company, now stationed on Dorchester heights, shall receive five dollars reward, and all necessary charges paid. JOHN BAKER, Capt.

LOST between Brookfield and Boston, a green POCKET-BOOK, containing a number of notes and accounts. Whoever will take up said pocket-book, and convey it to John Hill, of Brookfield, or Capt. Jona. Danforth, of Boston, in Col. Whitcomb's regiment, shall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, by me, JOHN HILL.

The son of Andrew Bogie, named Thomas Bogie, about 15 years old, now in this country, and supposed to be in the Continental Army, is hereby informed, that his father resides at George Swan's, in New-Scotland, near Albony, where he would be glad to hear from him, by letter, or any other way.---One James Reedy is the said Thomas's comrade, and supposed to be now with him.

ALL persons who have any demands on the estate of RICHARD KING, late of Scarborough, in the county of Cumberland, Esq; deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts to MARY KING, his widow, and administratrix on said estate; and those who are indebted, are requested to make immediate payment to said administratrix, in order for a speedy settlement of said deceased's estate. *Scarboro', March 16, 1776.*

A person who was selling provisions in the Market, about 10 Days after the Town was opened, received (through mistake) a *large* bill instead of a *small* one. The person who passed it may hear of the person who received it, by enquiring of SAMUEL WITHINGTON, jun. of Dorchester.

To be SOLD by

JONA. GLOVER & WM. BARTLETT,

Agents for the United Colonies, at PUBLIC AUCTION, to be held at Beverly, in the county of Essex, the 20th day of May next, to be continued from day to day until the whole is sold, to the highest bidder, the following vessels and cargoes,

SHIP Concord, burthen about 250 tons, cargo consisting of sea coals, rum, porter, butter, snuff, tobacco, a quantity of English goods, and many other articles.

Ship Jenny, burthen about 350 tons; cargo, sea coals, porter, sour krout and vinegar.

Sloop Polly, burthen about 80 tons.

Brigantine Nancy, burthen about 250 tons.

Brigantine Little Hannah, burthen 100 tons; cargo, West-India rum, geneva, cocoa, and wine in bottles.

Sloop Salley, burthen about 60 tons; cargo, Lisbon wine in quarter casks.

Sloop Betsey, burthen about 60 tons.

LOST, two setts of Dutch bills of exchange, supposed to be dropped out of a Pocket-Book; one is drawn for 650 guilders, thirteen weeks sight: The other, as near as can be recollected, is for 153 guilders and 14 stivers, drawn at six weeks sight.---Whoever finds said Bills, and gives notice to the Printer hereof, or to Benjamin Willes, of Haverhill, so that the right owner may have the Bills, shall have SIX DOLLARS reward by
Haverhill, Feb. 26th, 1776. BENJAMIN WILLES.

Colony of the MASSACHUSETTS-BAY, Suffolk, ss.

A libel is filed before me, against the snow named the INDUSTRY, burthen about 180 tons, commanded by JAMES FURZE, and libel to be improved in carrying supplies to the fleet and army employed against the United Colonies, and brought into the said county of Suffolk. And the Court erected to try and condemn all vessels that shall be found infesting the sea-coast of America, and brought into either of the counties of Suffolk, Middlesex or Essex, will be held at the Court-House in Boston, in said county of Suffolk, on the twenty-first day of May, 1776, at the hour of ten in the forenoon, to try the justice of the said capture. Of which this notice is given, pursuant to the laws of the colony aforesaid, that the owners of said vessel, or any person concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessel, with her cargo and appurtenances, should not be condemned.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, jun.
(Judge of said Court.

TO be sold, a FARM lying in the West part of Methuen, containing 100 acres, with a good house and barn, and chiefly fenced with stone wall, is sufficient to keep 20 head of cattle, or other stock accordingly, well wooded and watered, with a good orchard, and three apartments of pasture, sufficient to keep the stock. Inquire of Daniel M'Cleary, in Methuen.

TO be sold, a FARM lying in the West part of Methuen, containing 60 or 70 acres, with a good orchard, and a good house and barn, will keep 7 head of cattle, or other stock accordingly, a considerable part fenced with stone wall, and well watered. Said farm joins to Mr. Daniel Mc'Cleary's, advertised above. (5w)

WHEREAS the members of ST. ANDREW'S LODGE, have not had an opportunity of meeting since the second Thursday of April, 1775, by reason of public affairs: The Master and Wardens of said Lodge propose to meet the second Thursday in May next, 6 o'clock, P. M. at Free Masons' Hall, for the choice of officers. All members concerned, are desired to take notice, and give their attendance.

By order of the Master, WM. HOSKINS, Sec'y.

Boston, April 18, 1776.

FRESH DRUGS and MEDICINES.

Just opened, a compleat assortment of the freshest DRUGS and MEDICINES, and to be sold by

JONATHAN WALDO,

at his apothecary's store, at the LYON and MORTAR, King-Street, SALEM; among which are, the most approved patent medicines, pocket cases of surgeons instruments, lancets, &c.

N. B. The goodness of the above articles will prove a sufficient recommendation to those who please to purchase them. (t.f.

Colony of MASSACHUSETTS-Bay, Ellx, ss.

LIBELS are filed before me, against the brigantine named the DOLPHIN, burthen about 300 tons, commanded by WILLIAM WALLIS;---against the ship named the STAKESBY, burthen about 300 tons, commanded by one WILLIS;---and against the schooner INDUSTRY, from Providence, Eden with turtle, commanded by FRANCIS BUTLER;---Which vessels are said to have been imployed in carrying supplies to the fleet and army employed against the United Colonies, and brought into the county of Essex. A libel is also filed before me, against a cable and anchor, said to have belonged to the Fowey Man of War (at the time of the capture, infesting the sea-coast and navigation of America) and brought into the county of Essex. And the Court erected to try and condemn all vessels that shall be found infesting the sea-coast of America, and brought into either of the counties of Suffolk, Middlesex or Essex, will be held at Salem, in said county of Essex, on Tuesday the 14th day of May, 1776, at the hour of ten in the forenoon, to try the justice of the said captures. Of which this notice is given, pursuant to the laws of the colony aforesaid, that the owners of said vessels, and of the said cable and anchor, or any person concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessels, with their cargoes and appurtenances, and the said cable and anchor, should not be condemned.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, jun.
(Judge of said Court.

THESE are to give public notice, that the subscriber is appointed administrator to the estate of Captain EDWARD KENDALL, late of Lancaster, deceased; the said Kendall was in his life time collector of the proprietors land, in Fitzwilliam, in New-Hampshire, and a number of said proprietors were delinquent in the whole, or part of their taxes, and the said Kendall pulled the lists of land (or part of them) to be sold to pay said taxes in his life time, and sold part of said land and adjourned the said vendue; but before the meeting of the adjournment, the said Kendall deceased, and the subscriber has appointed a public vendue on the third Wednesday of June next, at one of the clock in the afternoon on said day, at the house of Capt. John Mellen, in said Fitzwilliam, to sell the lands above-mentioned, or as much of them as will pay the taxes and charges.

Fitzwilliam March 23 1776. SAM. KENDALL, *trustee.*

To be Let, on reasonable terms, by JONATHAN MOULTON, of Hampton, in the colony of New-Hampshire,

Several new Farms, lying in the township of Orford, which joins to Connecticut River, and lies between Dartmouth College, and Coos; and though not above forty years improvements were first made there, yet it is now in a very flourishing situation, a Minister well settled, several mills erected, a store for the supply of necessaries for the inhabitants kept, and many very good settlements made in the township, among which are some very respectable families. These circumstances are mentioned as they must of consequence be a very great inducement to persons to take said farms. Those who may incline to hire or take them on share, may depend on having them at such a low rate as will undoubtedly prove greatly to their advantage, if they are good husbands, and such only are wanted. The scarcity of hay will make it difficult to plow much for planting, or sowing, this spring; but the land in generalon said farms is extraordinary good for raising of winter wheat, 90 acres of which is now sowed on them, and double that quantity, it is likely will be ready to be sowed next season. Those who may incline to purchase and improve uncultivated land in said town, may be supplied by said Moulton, and pay received in the product. Good wages will be given to two good joiners, and four labourers, to work in said town 6 months after the 20th day of May next: Also great wages will be given to a carpenter, honest man, for an overseer. And as said Moulton is necessarily called into the country a considerable part of his time, he would be glad to meet with a suitable person and family to manage the principal part of the farm that is his homestead in Hampton, on such terms as will be very advantageous to the person who may take it. They may be well accommodated with any convenient dwelling-house, that stands on the premises, with such conveniencies for carrying on a large dairy, together with the principal of the other buildings as will be necessary.

ON the Memorial and Petition of JOHN MURRAY, in behalf of the Town of *Boorbbay*, humbly shewing, "That from a thorough examination of the claims of said persons, and of the difficulties under which many of the inhabitants have held their possessions for forty-seven years, the Hon. Court will see sufficient cause to support the inhabitants in the rights they have so dearly acquired; and therefore pray your wise consideration of the case, and that an act may pass the Hon. Court, for quieting the inhabitants in the possession of their lands."----

In the House of Representatives, March 28th, 1776.

READ and ordered, That the petitioner publish in the Watertown, Cambridge and Portsmouth news-papers three weeks successively, as soon as may be, that part of his petition (praying for an Act of this Court for quieting the inhabitants in the plantation of *Boorbbay* in the possession of their lands) also an attested copy of this order: That all persons claiming lands there, may have an opportunity to shew cause (if any they have) on the second Wednesday of the session of this Court in May next, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Sent up for concurrence,
WILLIAM COOPER, Speaker Pro. Tem.

In Council, March 28th, 1776. Read and concurred.
JOHN LOWELL, Dep. Sec'ry Pro. Tem.

A true copy. Attest. *JOHN LOWELL*, Dep. Sec'ry P. T.

CYRUS BALDWIN

HAVING been robbed of his stock in trade to a large amount, by the British troops, when they left the town of Boston, about a month ago; he once more earnestly requests all those who are indebted to him on note, or time otherwise, to make speedy payment to him at Woburn, where he hath for sale, choice sugars and West-India rum; per barrel, coffee per hundred or dozen, with sundry other articles.

To be SOLD,

A likely, healthy NEGRO WOMAN, with a likely male child, 10 months old. Inquire of the printer.

☞ See index, under Army of the United Colonies. ¶ See indexes, under Men of War. ¶ See indexes, under Troops British. ☞ See the Law pa. 886. ☞ See indexes, under Army British.